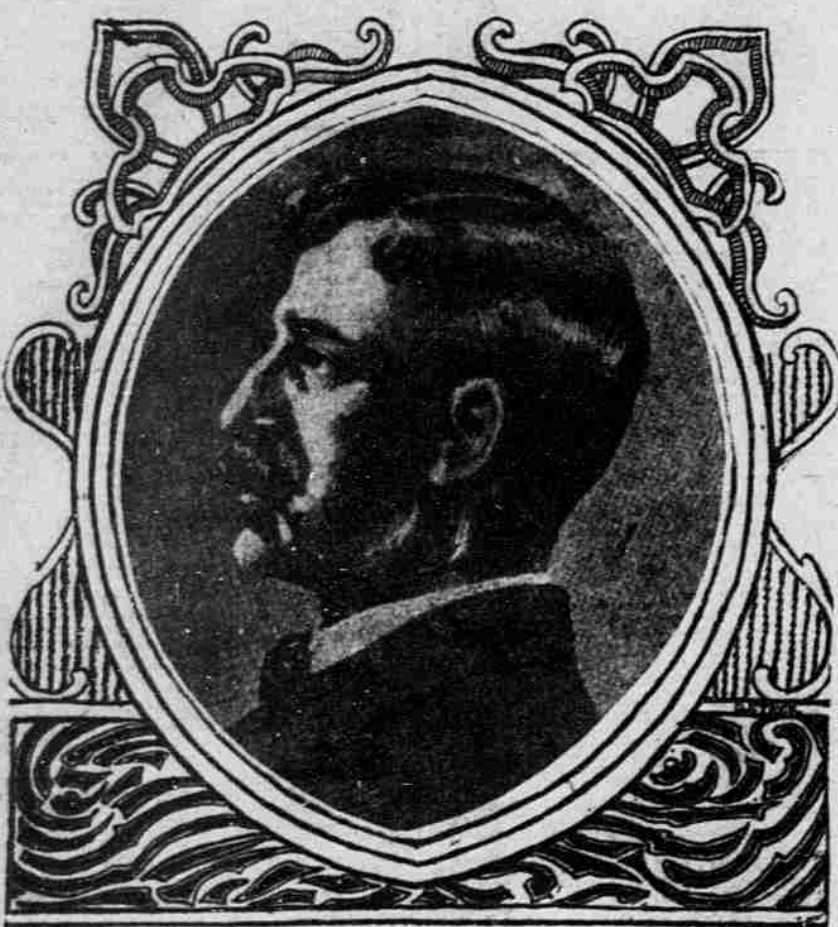


NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MIDNIGHT VISITOR WHO  
THREATENED PRESIDENT.

HENRY W. WEILBREUNER.

Who was arrested late at night on the grounds of President Roosevelt's summer home at Oyster Bay, after he had made several ineffectual attempts to obtain an interview with the President and had pointed a pistol at Mr. Roosevelt just before the guards seized him. He was pronounced demented. In his statement to the court at Oyster Bay he said that he wanted to talk to the President about marrying Mr. Roosevelt's daughter.

FATHER ABSENT 17 YEARS  
LOCATED BY TELEPHONE.

Anna Hussey, Who Pined for Her Parent and Wrote Melancholy Poems, Sees Familiar Name and Risks an Investigation Which Brings Its Reward—Girl Is a Graduate of the St. Louis High School.



MISS ANNA S. HUSSEY (MAXWELL).

The discovery of her father after a separation of seventeen years brings joy into the life of this High School graduate.

"Hello."  
"Hello."  
"I want to speak to Mr. J. M. Hussey, president of the Hussey Commission Company, in the Gay building. Is this he?"  
"It is; my name is Hussey. What can I do for you?"  
"Why, this is—my name is Hussey, too. I thought I would call you up and ask if it is possible that you are my father."  
"Yes, yes—keep out. Central—what did you say your name was?"  
"Anna—Anna Hussey. But I am called Anna Maxwell, for my mother married again after her separation from my father, seventeen years ago."

"Well, you come down here to the office just as quick as you can. I am your father, and I have not seen you since you were a sweet little baby."

Such was the conversation over a telephone a few days ago. It reunited father and child after years of absence from each other, and brought a world of joy into the heart of a talented St. Louis High School graduate, whose life had been overshadowed by melancholy because of a longing for the missing parent.

LIVES WITH FATHER.  
Since their meeting the young woman has left the home of her mother and has become the ward of her father. She had previously been in poor health, but Mr. Hussey has provided for rest and recreation, that, together with her new-found happiness, has almost restored her to normal vigor.

With the story of their long separation and happy reunion there is domestic history that belongs as you to the family. The Husseys—father, mother and little daughter—were living happily together in this city in 1886, when a separation of the parents took place. The father went away and the mother remained, later marrying a man named Maxwell, whose name the little girl took when she was born. Soon Hussey was lost to the family and they to him, for no communication passed between them. Years passed, and recently the father returned to St. Louis to engage in business, thinking that some time he would be able to find his little child.

His name appeared in print a few days ago as the initials were the same as those of her father, Miss Hussey resolved to make the inquiry. Going to a near-by drug store, she called up her father's office and the conversation was quoted took place.

FINDS HER LIFE COMPLETE.  
"I have always thought a father should be," said the daughter. "He is everything that I wish everybody that has suffered could share my happiness with me. The great void in my life is filled."

Miss Maxwell, or Hussey, was born in St. Louis in 1886. She was graduated from the Columbia School when 15 years old, with the highest average in her class. She had always interested herself in poetry, and one of her first attempts is peculiar in the way it suggests an evident grief over the loss of a father. It was entitled "Longing," and her efforts were rewarded

INDIAN TERRITORY AFFAIRS  
IN A CHAOTIC CONDITION.

Neither the Indians nor the White Men Are Satisfied With Present System of Leasing Lands and Different Interests Seem to Be Principally Engaged in Efforts to "Do" Each Other—Distinction Between "Land-Grabbers" and Trust Companies—Parts Played by Government Officials.

CLAIM NOW MADE THAT INDIAN MAY SELL HIS ALLOTMENT.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Muscogee, I. T., Sept. 5.—Business conditions are unstable. Neither white man nor Indian is satisfied. Investments cannot and will not be made unless radical Congressional or departmental action restores confidence. The Indian allottee, land rich (among the Creeks each owns 160 acres), is nevertheless poor, often in want. There are practically no schools. A very large percentage of the population, including white men, red men and black men, may be said to be engaged in the doubtful occupation of "working" one another.

In spite of all the talk about the feeling of Indians by whites, it is difficult to tell who is more sinned against than sinning. Consider these things, in addition to the already promulgated and widely-published charges of "graft" among officials, not excepting the Dawes Commission, and the confusion existing may be understood. The truth or untruth of these charges not taken into account, their existence is enough to increase the general uneasiness.

## REPUBLICAN FACTIONS ROW.

They exist in large part by reason of the animosities and jealousies of sundry Republican officials. J. George Wright, Indian Inspector for the Territory, is at loggerheads with J. Blair Schoenfeldt, Indian Agent. A. P. Murphy, a Missouri Federal counter-expert, also attorney for the Creek Nation, is a year in a sworn enemy of Clarence B. Douglas, who, between the activities of Wright and Murphy, was discharged from a position under Schoenfeldt. Schoenfeldt's scalp now is being sought.

The manner of conducting hostilities has been through visits to Washington, where the "indignities" alleged to exist have been depicted to Secretary Hitchcock. Assistant United States Attorney Joseph McCoy, United States Attorney Loper of Muskogee, United States Attorney Loper of Vinita, who also represents the Prison, and several others of prominence, have been more or less involved in this political cut and slash.

The stakes at first consisted in the office of National Commissioner, now held by Mallett, an important desideratum in view of the ultimate prospect of Statehood, in which culmination the "Boss" on the Indian side is expected to be principal. But the complicated plans for the sale and lease of Indian lands, thus to fill the Territory with an industrious farming element and at the same time render the Indian his due, have all miscarried.

The result is a huge-podge, with the political front still in the fact not conducive to a "working all together" to remedy some of the numerous evils.

## PEACE NOT IN SIGHT.

Peace is not in prospect. With charges filed against Schoenfeldt, he is not feeling amiable. There is talk of department charges against Wright. Douglas, being already let out as a result of the complications and, unjustifiably, he asserts his explanations are convincing—is not in a pleasant frame of mind. McCoy has sickened, on the whole business, has sent in his resignation, which is held up by the Department of Justice, who is not a public property. Murphy, however, remains in the game.

A movement now is on to induce the Creek Council when it meets, shortly, to refuse to appropriate money for Murphy's salary. Though, in a sense, a Government official, he is paid by the Creek Nation, not interested in himself in any business other than that as Indian Agent. In general circles, also, by the Indians and resident white business men, he is esteemed.

THE BROUSIE CHARGES.  
The Broussie charges simply lent more fire to the flame. The flame now consists in the pending investigation by a representative of the Government to be sent out by Secretary Hitchcock. This is the sword of Damocles, hanging over many an official neck and salary. Matters are now at a standstill. A sort of suspense characterizes the situation pending the choice of the investigator. His identity means much in the Territory.

As connected with the Dawes Commission, which matter now is of most public significance, the question appears to be one of properties. The Commissioners are Tarns Bixby, chairman; Thomas B. Needles of Illinois, W. E. Stanley, former Governor of Kansas, and Clifford R. Breckenridge, Democrat, and Minister to St. Petersburg under Cleveland. Bixby is president of one and director in another trust company of Muskogee. Needles is interested in one at Vinita, and Stanley was connected with the organization of one of Tishomingo.

Stanley has declared that he was elected a member and officer of the Tishomingo concern without his knowledge. Neither Bixby nor Needles at any time has attempted to conceal his connection with the trust companies. Their names are printed in the letterheads of the financial concerns, and they were published when incorporation papers were filed.

Consequently the issue hinges entirely upon the transactions of the trust companies and upon the view to be taken of the propriety of officials such as commissioners, who are paid \$5,000 a year for executing responsible duties, entering financial institutions which might have relations with the Indians.

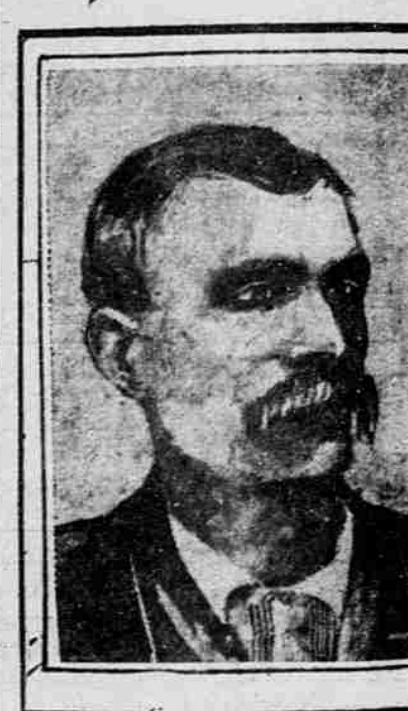
BIG SHAKE-UP POSSIBLE.  
If the department, President Roosevelt or Congress were to construe this fact unfavorably it would mean a general shake-up, including Inspector Wright, who is interested in the Muskogee Title and Trust Company. Mr. Bixby is a director in this company and president of the Canadian Valley Company. The latter, as previously told in news dispatches, has its offices immediately below and in the same building with the Dawes Commission. At one time a winding stair led from the commissioner's quarters into the trust company office, though this now has been sealed up.

Though some concerns calling themselves trust companies, but operating as real estate companies, have engaged in dealings with Creeks and negro freedmen, which are to the last degree susceptible of criticism, I could find no responsible person

who would allege that the companies with which either Bixby, Needles or Wright is connected have bought or leased Indian land. Mr. Bixby and P. B. Hopkins, formerly chief law clerk of the Dawes Commission, now manager of the Canadian Valley Company, themselves admitted the holding as collateral for loans made to three Indian allottees, leases on 350 acres of Indian land. These were exceptional cases, they declared, in which the loans were allowed in friendly spirit to relieve the financial embarrassment of the black men, and not with an eye to extortion or to obtaining either unreasonable interest from the Indians or a hold on their land. Other transactions, they say, were purely in the line of a banking business. As said, their statement in this regard is not seriously questioned. The books are open to any one's inspection.

BIRTH OF TRUST COMPANIES.  
Speaking of the trust companies, the organization of the Canadian Valley Company, Mr. Hopkins said:  
"The future of this country depends upon its settlement by an intelligent class of farmers. By the department rules, when purchases were made of Indian allottees, the deed had to be sent in to Washington, accompanied by a certified check for the full amount of the purchase price."

"Many who promised to become good citizens could not afford the sum. National banks cannot lend money on real estate, and the purchase price for trust companies. Otherwise such prospective settlers would be forced either to stay out or to borrow from private investors at exorbitant interest."

LABOR'S HOSTS WITH DOUBLE PARADE  
WILL CELEBRATE A HOLIDAY TO-MORROW.

LOUIS TEPPER.

Grand marshal of the Building Trades Labor-Day parade.



MISS ANGELINA MAURO.

Aid to the marshal of the Central Trades Labor-Day parade.



J. G. HOPPENJON.

Grand marshal of the Central Trades and Labor Union parade.

Organized labor of St. Louis will celebrate Labor Day to-morrow with two parades and picnics.  
The Building Trades Council, which represents 15,000 persons engaged in some branch of building, will give a picnic at Forest Park Highlands.  
The Central Trades and Labor Union will give a picnic at Lem's Park, where the crowd will be entertained with band concerts, dancing and amateur sports. The parades given under the supervision of these two organizations will each start at 10 a. m.

In the parade of the Central Trades and Labor Union one of the mounted aids to the grand marshal will be Miss Angelina Mauro of No. 327 West Third, a member of the Garment Workers' Union.  
The parade, which will start at 10 a. m. to-morrow, will be divided into ten divisions, each under the command of a division marshal. J. G. Hoppenjon of No. 1223 Division street will be grand marshal.  
In the first division will be the boot and shoe workers, the millwrights, the upholsterers, members of the Theatrical Brotherhood, and the bill posters.

In the second division will be the barbers, trunk and bag workers, egg inspectors, printers and Webb pressmen, broom-makers and retail clerks.  
In the third division will be the woodworkers and the electric workers.  
In the fourth division will be the iron molders, coremakers, pattern-makers, machinists, metal mechanics, sewing-machine men, blacksmiths and helpers, steamfitters, boiler-makers and helpers, sheet-iron workers, metal polishers, brass workers, brass molders, members of the Stove and Iron Workers' Union, and the beer men's Union, United Metal Workers, engineers, firemen and car-wheel molders.

The teamsters will be in the fifth division. In the sixth division will be the cigar-makers, cigar packers, bakers, soda and mineral water bottlers, stone pavers, bagmakers, chainmakers and flour and cereal men. In the seventh division will be the garment workers, stove molders, leather workers on horse goods, carriage and wagon blacksmiths, carriage and wagon painters and members of the Riggers' Protective Union.  
In the eighth division will march the cooper, meat-cutters and butchers, tuck pointers, granite and cement workers, marble, mosaic and terrazzo workers, ornamental glass workers, glass-house employees, sewer and water-pipe laborers, clay miners and laborers, marble workers and leather workers, requiring the return of the ninth division will be members of the Team Drivers' Union, rubber workers, architectural and terra cotta workers, cloth hat and cap makers, awning workers, freight handlers and journeymen horsehoers.

In the last division will be the beer drivers, brewers and maltsters, beer bot-

ter required that sales be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before they be ratified and that the deed to the land involved and the purchase price, by the department rules, be forwarded to Washington for approval.

Under this arrangement between \$400,000 and \$500,000 in checks, with deeds for land, were forwarded to Washington. The money lay idle for several months. On July 15 came out an entirely new "code," invalidating the checks, and requiring the return of the checks, and that the whole thing be begun over.

Now, it is provided that the lands be advertised sixty days for bids, at the end of which period Indian Agent Schoenfeldt is to open the bids and award the sale to the highest bidder. Each bidder must accompany his bid with a check for 10 per cent of the full amount of his bid.

CONFIDENCE SEEMS UTTERLY LOST.  
But the various changes of front have not inspired any special evidence of confidence in the new state of affairs. The date for the first opening of bids made in this fashion, occurs next week. Few, if any, bids have been received. A lack of confidence exists as to the stability of the present arrangement.

The restrictions, which apply to this method of selling, are numerous and elaborately devised for protecting the Indian. The Indian Agent must appraise all lands at a minimum value, and the bid must be accepted. When a bid is accepted, the deed for the land involved and, as under the old rules, a check for the full amount, together with all the bids, must be forwarded to Washington for Secretary Hitchcock's approval. The processes are intricate and require time. Many of the Indians protest against such tedious procedure.

Certainly, however, the major portion of the sales disapproved by the Secretary were at a figure far below the value of the land. The bidding system was designed to secure a fair price for all the Indians who desired to sell.

ONE LAND-GRABBER'S BOAST.  
The leasing has resulted in widespread "grafting" on the part of real estate and some trust companies, which secured control of many thousands of acres of Indian lands at absurdly low rentals, and submitted out at ten times the figure. An official of one of these land-grabbing concerns recently admitted that he virtually controlled 300 allottees. This means that he controlled 48,000 acres of land, secured by lease for five years at rates ranging from 15 cents to 25 cents an acre.

The situation with respect to the leasing, briefly, is this:  
Most of the Indians need ready money. If, as Congress now has provided, they cease to be wards of the Government in 1905, they should be prepared to take care of themselves; to eke an income from their land; to subsist in competition with whites, when the tribal government goes out of existence. Consequently, by leasing for a limited period—five years—the limit prescribed—they secure a small income for immediate wants. The additional consideration is that the lesser break the raw land, fence it, build a home, a barn, wells, and such improvement. This amounts to an expenditure of from \$500 to \$1,000. The tenant then has the use of the land and what profit is in the crop during the five years. At the expiration of that time, the entire property, improvements and all, goes back to the Indian or negro freedman owner.

The theory of the proposition is that the Indian gets his ground put in shape for farming, and at the same time is given an object lesson in agricultural methods. The thing seems admirable in theory. With unlimited leases in prospect, land companies grew over night, and hence the control of large acreages.

A few, however, the first charge is that these Indian Agents, Schoenfeldt do not give this new contention any consideration. He says that the Interior Department's authority already has been upheld by the court and that if under the deeds any body attempt to occupy the land, he will be compelled to force him to vacate.

HOW ALLOTTEES ARE WORKED.  
The following set of circumstances will explain how this could be done:  
A negro freedman—the negroes are

THREATENED HAY  
IN LONG LETTER.

New York Photographer Arrested and Sent to Bellevue for Examination as to Sanity.

WANTS CLAIM PAID QUICKLY.

Has Written Many Times to Washington Authorities Regarding Expulsion From Hamburg, Germany.

New York, Sept. 5.—Francis M. Beuque, 46 years old, a photographer, was committed to Bellevue Hospital to-day to be examined as to his sanity.

Beuque had been arrested for writing a letter to Secretary of State John Hay in which he threatened the Secretary if a claim of \$40,000 was not paid.

Beuque has written letters on the subject to the various Presidents and Secretaries of State since the administration of Harrison, none, however, threatening in tone until this letter to Secretary Hay, in which he declared that if Mr. Hay did not attend to his claim, he (Beuque) would attend to Mr. Hay.

Magistrate Cornell declared that he did not believe Beuque was in his right mind, and committed him to Bellevue for examination.

The Washington police state that the amount demanded by Beuque from the authorities of Hamburg, Germany, was \$10,000 marks. This sum, he says, was invested in 1889 in a photograph gallery in that city, and he claims to have lost it when he was expelled because he refused to perform military duty on the ground that he was an American. He was given three days to leave Germany, but through Secretary of State Blaine had the time extended to three months.

The alleged threat in his recent letter to Secretary Hay was in the statement that he had written eight letters to the Government to have his claim enforced and the present one would be the last. He said he would take up the matter then himself, and whatever he did would be in "self-defense." The letter, like its predecessors, was long and rambling.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN  
FOUND DEAD TOGETHER.

Coroner at Philadelphia Has Not Yet Determined Cause of Death—Employee of Silk Mill.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—The bodies of Mrs. Rosa Leiser, 35 years old, and of her two children, Gottfried, 16 years old, and Mary, 15 years old, were found by the police to-day in their home on Germantown avenue.

The mother and son were lying on a couch, in each other's arms, and the daughter's body was lying on three chairs at the foot of the couch. The bodies were decomposed.

The coroner has not yet determined the cause of death. Mrs. Leiser and her children were from Zurich, Switzerland, five months ago. The woman is believed to have been a widow. She and her son were employed in a silk mill. None of the family had been seen by neighbors since last Wednesday.